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merſion, *July 21. 9 h. 42' 17''* at *Cartagene* was *14 h. 44' 59''* at *Wanſted*; whence *Wanſted* is *5 h. 2' 42''* more eaſterly than *Cartagene*: and taking the *Medium* of all three, *5 h. 2' 34''* or *75° 38'* may be taken for the true difference of Longitude, that is, *75 ½* from *London*, which compared with Capt. *Candler's* Obſervation of the late Lunar Eclipse, ſhews *Cartagene* to be about 20 Leagues to the Eaſtwards of *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*.

III. *Cometæ Berolini, anno 1718. viſi Obſervationes a 18 Januarii, Stylo novo, ad 5 Febr. ex Epiſtolâ Viri Cl. Chriſtfridi Kirchij, Reg. Soc. Scient. Berolin. Aſtron. ad Edm. Hallejum, LL.D. R. S. S. deſumptæ.*

MOnere hic debeo obſervationes Cometæ à me inventi, in *Novis Literariis Lipſienſ.* non eſſe accuratas; primo quidem, cum eas tantum amico cuidam feſtitanter tranſmiſerim, ut etiam ille Cometam quæreretur; deinde, cum etiam vitium typographicum irrepſerit; nam die 23 Januarii mane, Cometa cum θ & ϕ Caſſiopeæ (non vero δ & ϕ) conſtruebat triangulum æquicrurum; & vesperti ϕ Perſei, Cometa & θ Caſſiopeæ ad ſenſum erant in linea recta. Pleniorẽ Cometæ hiftoriam jam paratam habeo, ex qua hæc breviter attingam. Obſervavi eum a die 18 *Jan.* ad 5 *Februarii*. Loca ejus ex obſervationibus ad horam 10 vespertinam cujuſque diei, quo Cometa obſervari potuit, reducta, hæc Tabella exhibet.

	Longitudo.		Latitudo.	
	o	'	o	'
18 Jan.	27	26 5	69	18 S.
21 Jan.	16	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	48	42 S.
23 Jan.	9	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	39	45 S.
26 Jan.	5	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	32	55 S.
27 Jan.	4	41 8	31	24 S.
28 Jan.	4	4 8	30	13 S.
30 Jan.	3	4 8	28	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
31 Jan.	2	43 8	27	40 S.
1 Febr.	2	25 8	27	1 S.
2 Febr.	2	10 8	26	22 S.
5 Febr.	1	39 8	24	53 S.

Via ejus tranſiit ſupra tergum Urfæ minoris, prope Polarem, per crura & genua Cephei, Caſſiopeæ & Andromedæ. Nodus ejus descendens fuit in $21\frac{1}{2}$ gradu Arietis, cum aliqua mutatione: Angulus orbitæ cometicæ & Eclipticæ $69\frac{1}{2}$ grad. circiter, etiam cum aliqua variatione. Via Cometæ 2 fere gr. à Polo mundi tranſiit, & Æquatorem ſecavit in $20\frac{1}{2}$ gr. à puncto æquinoctiali. Perigæum Cometæ fuit in $6^{\circ} 6' 17''$. cum latitudine ſeptentrionali $62^{\circ} 7'$. Cometa in Perigæo fuit, *D.* 18 Jan. hor. 3. min. 9. mane. Motus Cometæ diurnus in orbita propria, in Perigæo (12 ſcilicet horis ante, & 12 poſt Perigæum) $22^{\circ} 8'$; ultimis vero diebus apparitionis $32'$. Suppoſita Terra quieſcente, & Cometa in recta linea trajiciente, motus Cometæ fuit 391 partium, quallium diſtantia minima Cometæ à Terra 1000. De Parallaxi Cometæ nihil certi affirmare poſſum, niſi quod multum ſupra Lunam fuerit elevatus Cometa. Probabiliter vero conjicio, illum intra Planetarum orbem exſiſtiſſe, imo in Perigæo multo propiorem nobis fuiſſe

Martis Sphærâ. Sit enim semidiameter orbitæ Terræ 10000 partium, erit ita motus diurnus Martis 139 vel 140. Si vero Cometam in orbita Martis exstitisse suppono, cum latitudine $62^{\circ} 7'$ & motu diurno $22^{\circ} 8'$, ejus velocitas esset 2847 partium, si scilicet simul fuisset in oppositione Solis; cum autem differentia Longitudinis Solis & Cometæ in Perigæo tantum fuerit $141^{\circ} 40'$, motus diurnus Cometæ evadit 3200 part. & proportio motus Cometæ ad motum Martis ut 23 ad 1. Quare colligo Cometam intra sphaeram Martis exstitisse. Si vero quis Cometam ad Saturni orbitam evehere vellet, deberet ipsi velocitatem tribuere, quæ esset ad velocitatem Saturni ut 600 ad 1; & quod uno die majus spatium percurrisset, quam Terra dimidio anno absolvere soleat. Ne dicam de diametro Cometæ, quæ non multo minor existere debuisset tribus diametris Solis.

Comparisonem institui hujus Cometæ cum aliis, & invenio Cometam, quem *Regiomontanus* anno 1472 vel 1475. mense *Jan.* & *Febr.* observavit, viam tenuisse non multo diversam à via nostri Cometæ; transiit enim per Urfam minorem & Cephei femora, per pectus vel collum Cassiopeæ & cingulum Andromedæ; ac velocitas ejus maxima uno die fuit 40 grad. Anno 1556, alius Cometa est observatus, cujus Nodos *Camerarius* in $11^{\circ} \sphericalangle$ & γ ponit, & qui prope pedes Urfæ minoris, per Cepheum, supra Cassiopeam, & per partes superiores Andromedæ transiit, motu valde veloci in Perigæo. Quod si *Regiomontanus* Cometam anno 1475 observavit, (de quo tamen Astronomi valde dubitant) admirabilis esset convenientia inter hosce tres Cometas: intervallum enim prioris à medio esset 81 annorum, & à medio Cometâ ad ultimum 162 ann. ut ita revolutio Cometæ posset esset 81 annorum; nec etiam Historia aliorum Cometarum hisce male responderet.